

### **REMARKS / DISCUSSION OF ISSUES**

The present amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action mailed June 16, 2009, Claims 16-32 remain in this application. Claims 16-24, 28, 30 and 32 have been amended. In view of the remarks to follow, reconsideration and allowance of this application are respectfully requested.

#### ***Allowable Subject Matter***

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for indicating that Claims 22, 25 and 31 would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Applicant also wishes to thank the Examiner for indicating that Claims 18, 23, 24, 30 and 32 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

#### ***Drawing Objection***

In the Office Action, the drawings were objected to for failing to comply with 37 CFR 1.84 (p)(5) because they include the reference characters  $I_{LED}$  and  $V_{LED}$  in FIG. 4. Applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the drawings objection and approval of the enclosed proposed drawing change including the removal of the reference characters  $I_{LED}$  and  $V_{LED}$  in FIG. 4.

#### ***Double Patenting***

Claims 17-22, 24-27, and 29-30 stand provisionally rejected under the doctrine of non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting over claims 16-19 and 21-28 of co-pending U.S. Patent Application No. 10/562,276.

In response, a terminal disclaimer is being submitted herewith to overcome this rejection. The current application along with U.S. Patent Application No. 10/562,276 have been previously commonly assigned to Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V.

***35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph***

Claims 16-21, 23-24, 28-30 and 32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claims 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24 and 28, 29, 30 and 32 have been amended in a manner which is believed to overcome the rejection.

Regarding the rejection of Claims 18 and 30, Applicant respectfully submits that the ellipsis type punctuation marks “...” in the matrix does not render the claim indefinite in that the claim recites that the number of rows and columns of matrix **M** is equal to the number of pixels in the column. Therefore, once the number of pixels in a column is determined for a given application, the number of rows and columns of matrix **M** is known.

***I. Claim Rejections under 35 USC 102***

***A. Rejection of Claims 16-17, 21, 26 and 28-29***

In the Office Action, Claim 16-17, 21, 26 and 28-29 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 7,071,635 (“Inoue”). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections.

***Claims 16-17, 21 and 26 are allowable***

The cited portions of Inoue do not anticipate claim 16 because the cited portions of Inoue do not teach every element of claim 16. For example, the cited portions of Inoue do not disclose or suggest, “*compensation circuitry for modifying target pixel drive currents corresponding to desired pixel brightness levels, to take account of the voltage on the column power supply line at each pixel resulting from the currents drawn from the column power supply line by the plurality of pixels in the column being supplied by the column power supply line for each row addressing cycle in a field period and the dependency of pixel brightness characteristics on a voltage on a row conductor at the pixel*”, as recited in claim 16 (Emphasis Added). Instead, the cited portions of Inoue discloses that a gradation voltage in accordance with the input data is applied to the gate of each second transistor TR2, and the

current to be supplied to the organic EL element from the drive line 4 via the second transistor is controlled according to the voltage. See Inoue, col. 5, lines 35-41 and Fig. 5. That is, the brightness characteristics are dependent upon the gradation voltage which is different from the drive line which is connected to the source of the second transistor. As shown in Fig. 8, each organic EL element 20, providing one pixel 10, has a first transistor TR1 performing an on/off function, a second transistor TR2 for converting input data to a current value, and a capacitance element C performing a memory function. A drive line 4 is connected to the source of the second transistor TR2. Figure 2 of Applicant's specification shows in simplified schematic form a known pixel and drive circuitry arrangement for providing voltage-programmed operation. Each pixel 1 comprises the EL display element 2 and associated driver circuitry. The driver circuitry has an address transistor 16 which is turned on by a row address pulse on the **row conductor 4** (i.e., a row conductor at the pixel). Hence, claim 16 is allowable.

Claims 17, 21 and 26 depend from independent Claim 16, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Accordingly, claims 17, 21 and 26 are also allowable, at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 16.

***Claims 28 and 29 are allowable***

Independent Claim 28 recites similar subject matter as Independent Claim 16 and therefore contain the limitations of Claim 16. Hence, for at least the same reasons given for Claims 16, Claim 28 is believed to recite statutory subject matter under 35 USC 102(b).

Claim 29 depends from independent Claim 28, which Applicants have shown to be allowable. Accordingly, claim 29 is also allowable, at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 28.

***II. Claim Rejections under 35 USC 103***

***A. Rejection of Claim 27***

The Office has rejected claim 27 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,164,417 ("Cok"). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

***Claim 27 is allowable***

As explained above, the cited portions of Inoue do not disclose or suggest each and every element of claim 16 from which claim 27 depends. Cok does not disclose each of the elements of claim 16 that are not disclosed by Inoue. For example, the cited portions of Cok fail to disclose or suggest, “*compensation circuitry for modifying target pixel drive currents corresponding to desired pixel brightness levels, to take account of the voltage on the column power supply line at each pixel resulting from the currents drawn from the column power supply line by the plurality of pixels in the column being supplied by the column power supply line for each row addressing cycle in a field period and the dependency of pixel brightness characteristics on a voltage on a row conductor at the pixel*”, as recited in claim 16.

Thus, the cited portions of Inoue and Cok, individually or in combination, do not disclose or suggest, “*compensation circuitry for modifying target pixel drive currents corresponding to desired pixel brightness levels, to take account of the voltage on the column power supply line at each pixel resulting from the currents drawn from the column power supply line by the plurality of pixels in the column being supplied by the column power supply line for each row addressing cycle in a field period and the dependency of pixel brightness characteristics on a voltage on a row conductor at the pixel*”, as recited in claim 16. Hence claim 16 is allowable and claim 27 is allowable, at least by virtue of its respective dependence from claim 16.

***B. Rejection of Claims 19-20***

The Office has rejected claims 19-20 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Inoue in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,091,203 (“Kawashima”). Applicants respectfully traverses the rejections.

***Claims 19-20 are allowable***

As explained above, the cited portions of Inoue do not disclose or suggest each and every element of claim 16 from which claims 19-20 depend. Kawashima does not disclose each of the elements of claim 16 that are not disclosed by Inoue. For example, the cited

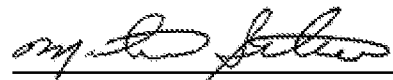
portions of Kawashima fail to disclose or suggest, “*compensation circuitry for modifying target pixel drive currents corresponding to desired pixel brightness levels, to take account of the voltage on the column power supply line at each pixel resulting from the currents drawn from the column power supply line by the plurality of pixels in the column being supplied by the column power supply line for each row addressing cycle in a field period and the dependency of pixel brightness characteristics on a voltage on a row conductor at the pixel*”, as recited in claim 16. Hence claim 16 is allowable and claims 19-20 are allowable, at least by virtue of their respective dependence from claim 16.

### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all claims presently pending in the application, namely, Claims 16-32 are believed to be in condition for allowance and patentably distinguishable over the art of record.

If the Examiner should have any questions concerning this communication or feels that an interview would be helpful, the Examiner is requested to call Mike Belk, Esq., Intellectual Property Counsel, Philips Electronics North America, at 914-945-6000.

Respectfully submitted,



Michael A. Scaturro  
Reg. No. 51,356  
Attorney for Applicants

**Mailing Address:**  
**Intellectual Property Counsel**  
**Philips Electronics North America Corp.**  
**P.O. Box 3001**  
**345 Scarborough Road**  
**Briarcliff Manor, Previously Presented York 10510-8001**